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[No. 55, of Vol. III.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1791. [Whole No. 263.]

ANSWER OF M. SYEYES,

To Mr. PAINE'S *Letter, and to ſeveral other publications of a ſimilar nature.*

(CONCLUDED.)

"I UNDERSTAND by a republic," ſays Mr. PAINE, "a government founded upon the principles of the Declaration of Rights." I do not ſee why this government ſhould not be a Monarchy.

"Principles," ſays he, "with which many parts of the French Conſtitution are in contradiction." This is poſſible; and it is probable, that if it was propoſed to form a republic, offences might be committed againſt the Declaration of Rights. But who does not ſee that theſe contradictions may be remedied without an abolition of the monarchy? Mr. Paine will permit me to tell him a ſecond time, that ſince I do not require him to ſupport any particular republican form, it is right that he ſhould allow me the ſame liberty with reſpect to monarchy.

I deſire, that our diſcuſſion, if it takes place, may not depart from the ſpheres of theory. The truths which we ſhall eſtabliſh may deſcend too ſlowly, or too faſt, to be applicable to facts. But I have already ſaid enough to make it underſtood, that at preſent, I feel much more powerfully the inſtant neceſſity of eſtabliſhing the decreed Conſtitution, than that of reforming it.

"The Declaration of Rights of France and America are only one and the ſame thing in principles, and nearly ſo in words." So much the worſe. I could wiſh that ours might be the beſt, and it would not be difficult to make it ſo.

"And this is the republicaniſm which I have undertaken to defend againſt what is called monarchy and ariſtocracy." A man who lives in France, or any other part of Europe, will allow, that if we are to take the words *republic* and *monarchy* only in their common acceptation, we ſhall be diſguſted by the mere mention of them. Have I not an opportunity, if I was to follow the example given me by Mr. Paine, to caſt ſome diſcredit upon that which is called republicaniſm and ariſtocracy? Would a ſenate of execution be leſs ariſtocratical, when miniſters acting under the free and irreſponſible choice of a monarch, whoſe evident and palpable intereſt would be always inſeparable from that of the majority?

I have, perhaps, done wrong in making ſo early a diſcovery of my doubts as to the excellence of the republican ſyſtem. How far are thoſe from underſtanding me, who reproach me with not adopting a republic, and believe, that not to proceed ſo far, is to ſtop upon the road! Neither the ideas nor the ſentiments which are called republican, are unknown to me; but in my deſign of advancing always towards the *maximum* of ſocial liberty, I ought to paſs the republic, to leave it far behind, and to arrive at true monarchy. If I am in an error, I declare, that it is neither for want of time nor attention; for my reſearches and reſults preceded the revolution.

I acknowledge, that, for a note, this is become very long; but I was deſirous of providing, that if our diſcuſſion took place, it ſhould not degenerate into a diſpute of words. It will reſult, I believe, from the peruſal of the above, that men who are willing to ſpeak in preciſe terms, will not permit themſelves to ſuppoſe that republicaniſm is the oppoſite of monarchiſm. The correlative of *one* is *many*. Our adverſaries are Polyarchiſts—Policrates; thoſe are their true titles. When they call themſelves republicans, it ſhould not be by oppoſition to monarchy: they are republicans becauſe they are for the public intereſt, and certainly we are ſo too.

The public intereſt, it is true, has been for a long time ſacrificed to private views; but has not this evil been common to all known States, without regard to their ſeveral denominations? If, inſtead of adopting clear notions, happily ſuggeſted by etymology itſelf, it is determined to perſiſt in a confuſion of words which can be uſeful to no poſſible end, without doubt I ſhall not obſtinately oppoſe it. I will permit the word "Republic" to be ſynonimous to "Repreſentative Conſtitution;" but I declare, that after having taken it in this ſenſe, I ſhall feel a neceſſity of enquiring, after all, whether they ſhould wiſh that our republic ſhould be monarchic, or Poliarchic. Let us then, if we can, eſtabliſh the queſtion in theſe terms—"In a good republic, is it better that the government ſhould be monarchic, or Poliarchic?

I finiſh this letter by a remark with which I ought to have begun it. My letter inſerted in the *Moniteur* of the 6th of July, does not announce, "that I have leiſure to enter into the controverſy with the republican Policrates." My words are theſe—"I ſhall perhaps ſoon have time to attend to this queſtion." Why *ſoon?* Becauſe I am perſuaded that the National Aſſembly will, in a ſhort time, put the laſt hand to their work, and that it is upon the very point of being finiſhed.

Until then, it is impoſſible for me to leave my daily occupations to fill the Journals with any ſort of diſcuſſion. I may be told, that this queſtion is the *order of the day*, but I do not perceive that it is. Beſides, a friend of liberty does not chuſe to diſcuſs queſtions of right, under the empire of queſtions of fact. This enquiry into principles, and the publication of them, has been already ſo ſufficiently laborious, to a man left to his individual powers, that he ſhould not expoſe himſelf to the regret of having wiſhed to ſpeak reaſon, at a time when the moſt decided determinations deprive many of the poſſibility of attending to it, and leave only the reſolution of ſerving, in ſpite of him, the one or the other party. EM. SYEYES.

THE MAN OF HONOR.

BY DR. BERKENHOUT.

A *Man of honor*, a *gentleman* (they are ſynonimous terms) is eminently diſtinguiſhed from the reſt of mankind by the uniform unreſtrained rectitude of his conduct. Other men are honeſt in fear of the puniſhments which the law might inflict: they are religious in expectation of being rewarded, or in dread of the devil in the next world. A *gentleman* would be juſt, if there were no written laws, human or divine, except thoſe that are written on his heart by the finger of his Creator. In every climate, under every ſyſtem of religion, he is the ſame. He kneels before the univerſal throne of God, in gratitude for the bleſſings he has received, and in humble ſolicitation for his future protection. He venerates the piety of good men of all religions. He diſturbs not the religion of his country, becauſe the agitation of ſpeculative opinions produces greater evils than the errors it is intended to remove. He reſtrains his paſſions, becauſe they cannot be indulged without injuring his neighbour or himſelf. He gives no offence, becauſe he does not chuſe to be offended. He contracts no debts which he is not certain that he can diſcharge, becauſe he is honeſt upon principle. He never utters a falſehood, becauſe it is coward-ly, and infinitely beneath the dignity of a gentleman. He bribes no man for his vote, becauſe he will not make a villain: He meaſures all offences by the intention, but he reſents with the ſpirit of a gentleman every palpable inſult; becauſe, in the preſent humour of the world, it is the only means of preſerving good manners, and of ſecuring to himſelf that reſpect which, as a juſt man and a gentleman, he deſerves.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

AGRICULTURE.—LEICESTERSHIRE.

TO ſhew what a good name, and a good uſe of it will do—Mr. Bakewell lets three Rams this ſeaſon for Three Thouſand Guineas!

A Society of Farmers, called the "Tupp Club," offered him an annuity of 2500l. per annum, for five of his Rams, which he refuſed: and apparently not unwiſely, as he makes three thouſand on three of them.

The excellence he boaſts in his breed, is to have the leaſt given quantity of bone, with the greateſt quantity of fleſh. He ſhews carcaſes of them with ten inches of fat upon the ribs; and while they feed to this ſize, they do it on a very ſmall proportion of food, when put in competition with others.

Their heads and limbs are very ſmall. They have no horns, but a large quantity of wool, which is rather of a coarſe kind.

Mr. Bakewell has been lately trying an experiment ſomewhat ſingular. He has been rotting ſome ſheep purpoſely, for the ſake of trying a medicine, ſent to him by the Odiham Agriculture Society, for the cure of that diſorder.

Thus he has made ſure of the diſeaſe, whatever he may do of the remedy.

By improvements adopted by the Monmouthſhire Agricultural Society, ſince the drawing up of the firſt plan, it appears, that premiums are to be given for the encouragement of induſtry among the lower orders, viz. to ſervants who have lived the greateſt number of years in one place; to laborers who have reared the greateſt number of children without parochial aſſiſtance; or any other deſcription that may hereafter be propoſed as eligible objects.

The Heighth of the principal Mountains in the world, brought into one view, as taken from the Level of the Mediterranean and Sea Ocean.

	Toiſes
The higheſt mountain which bounds the Lake of Geneva is	188
That of Neufchatel	214
From the valley of Chamonny	526
From the valley of the Green Mountain	877
The ſummit of the Breven	1387
The Capuchin's convent on Mount St. Gothard	1061
The Platter of Mount *Genis*	1000
The ſummit above the Platter	1490
The ſummit of Veſuvius	300
The ſummit of Mount Ætna	1672
The ſummit of *Canigou*, the higheſt of the Pyrenees	1441
The higheſt part of Snowden	576
The ſummit of the Table of the Cape of Good Hope	542
The ſummit of the *Pic de Raco* in the Iſland of Madeira	795
Summit of Teneriffe	194
Summit of *Catapoxi* in the province of Quito	3126
The higheſt part of the Cordilleras	3220

The above heights were aſcertained by Meſſrs. Condamine, De Luc, Needham, La Lance, and Sauſſure; by whoſe meaſurements it appears, that all the mountains on this ſide of the Atlantic Ocean are mere monticules, or mole hills, when compared with thoſe of the ſouthern parts of the globe; and perhaps there are, in unknown regions, mountains ſtill more lofty.

KINGSTON (Jamaica) Sept. 6.

Amongſt the many philoſophical and mechanical inventions which this ſpeculative and experimental age daily produces, we are led to notice two new and curious ones, for which patents have been obtained as adverti ſed in the laſt London prints: The firſt, Sympathetic Hinges and Locks, for folding doors: it is peculiar to theſe hinges, that which ever door be opened, the other receives preciſely the ſame motion, ſo that both doors open and ſhut exactly together; and it is peculiar to theſe locks, that the handle of either door will open both; this invention, though evidently contributing to domeſtic convenience and elegance, is much exceeded in utility, by the other, which is called a Thermometrical Fire Alarm, and poſſeſſes the invaluable property of giving immediate notice, to any required diſtance, of the leaſt increaſe of heat which may happen in the premiſes in which it is fixed. This early communication and alarm will enable families to reſort to the neceſſary meaſures to ſtop the progreſs of the flames; or, in the worſt caſe, to provide for the ſafety of their perſons and properties.

We every now and then have accounts in the papers of the flouriſhing and proſperous ſtate of America, ſince ſhe was ſeparated from Great-Britain, but we ſee nothing of what Great-Britain has gained by the ſeparation, and yet ſhe has gained very conſiderably, and rather more than America has to boaſt of—The million and a half which America uſed to coſt the mother country annually, is entirely ſaved, and all the hazard of being again engaged in a war as her friend and ally, is at an end. The 600,000 tonnage of ſhipping uſually employed in that trade, are now entirely Britiſh bottoms—whereas before they were nearly one half American. And the 600,000 tons which it was fairly eſtimated at in the time of peace formerly, is now encreaſed to above 800,000 tons; and as to the trade with America, we have juſt as much as we can ſupply; and tho' ſometimes the orders are not complied with, yet this circumſtance ſhews that we have more of their trade than we like, as we pleaſe ourſelves in it, and take juſt as much of it as we pleaſe.

Our loſs by quitting the American colonies, may really be ſaid to be only a ſort of feather of ſovereignty, which, for all the croaking of the deceaſed Dr. Price and his party, it may be doubted whether, when every thing is conſidered, it did England any good upon the whole.

[☞ To this may be added what Reynard ſaid when he could not reach the grapes—"*I jump'd but for a frolic.*"]

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) Sept. 28.

The court of general ſeſſions adjourned on Monday laſt, to the third Monday in January next, after pronouncing judgment on the following criminals:

James Welch, for killing a negro by undue correction, in a ſudden heat of paſſion, to pay a fine of fifty pounds ſterling, or remain committed until the ſame be paid.

Thomas Douglas, horſe ſtealing, (recommended to mercy) to be hanged on Monday, the 3d of October next, between 10 and 1 o'clock, A. M.

James M'Naille, uttering forged bills of the corporatign of Charleſton, to receive thirty laſhes at the lower market, which was accordingly inflicted on Monday laſt.

BALTIMORE, October 28.

Extract of a letter from George-Town, dated Oct. 21.

"The public ſale of lots in the Federal City, ended on Wedneſday evening; but the private ſales ſtill continue, and probably will all the week. In the whole, there have been at leaſt 1200 lots ſold.—The average of the public ſales is ſomething upwards of 100l. for a lot of 40 feet front and 130 or 140 deep. The ſales made by individuals, I ſuſpect, were at a lower rate. Indeed they have ſold, in many parts of the city, and the public ſales were confined to that part which lies between the Preſident's ſquare and George-Town, which, it is imagined, will be firſt improved, being ſo convenient to the preſent ſeat of trade. Tell your friend ——, that it is not yet too late to make good ſpeculations; but that, if he means to do any thing to this purpoſe, he muſt not delay it too long."

BOSTON, October 25.

Yeſterday ſailed from this port, with a fair wind, the copper bottomed ſhip Margaret, JAMES MAGEE, Eſq. Commander—bound on a voyage to the North-Weſt Coaſt of America. It is the intention of this enterpriſing Navigator, to proceed much farther North, than any of his predeceſſors have ever attempted.—May his determination be crowned with that ſucceſs, ſo hazardous an undertaking juſtly merits!

BENNINGTON, Oct. 24.

Thomas Chittenden, Eſq. is elected governor of this ſtate for the year enſuing.—And the hon. Moſes Robinſon, and Stephen R. Bradley, Eſq'rs. Senators of the United States.

CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1.

ORDER OF THE DAY—THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

MR. SEDGWICK said that the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs, the Houſe of Repreſentatives by the appointment of committees, to which almoſt every object of diſcuſſion in the Preſident's Speech was referred, ſo far monopolized the public buſineſs, that during great part of the ſeſſion, the Senate had very little to attend to.

He thought it of importance that a ſimilar interference ſhould be avoided the preſent Seſſion. He then recapitulated the principal objects recommended to the attention of Congreſs in the Speech; and informed the Houſe it had been intimated to him, that the Senate propoſed to take into conſideration the ſubjects of the Mint, Weights and Meaſures, Conſuls, election of Preſident and Vice-Preſident, and the eſtabliſhment of Land Offices. The Houſe therefore, if they thought proper, might avoid a primary diſcuſſion of theſe ſubjects, and employ their deliberations on other important parts of the ſpeech. Some of theſe the Houſe had already provided for, by the appointment of committees—others remained to be attended to—among theſe, the reference in the Speech to the exciſe law he thought of very material conſequence, and accordingly moved that a committee ſhould be appointed to take into conſideration, that part of the Preſident's Speech which relates to the carrying that law into execution—and to report ſuch circumſtances in the law, as may, with conſiſtency, be ſo altered as to remove any well intentioned objections againſt it; alſo to aſcertain and report whether there exiſts a due proportion between the duties on foreign ſpirits and thoſe of domeſtic manufacture.

Mr. Boudinot obſerved, that it ſtruck him as an impropriety for the Houſe to receive any information from the Senate except through an appointed medium; this informal mode, if it was allowed, would be a bad precedent and productive of great embarraſſment; the difficulty which has been mentioned might be avoided by the appointment of a joint committee—which he thought to be the moſt eligible mode.

Mr. Sedgwick replied that he meant only to convey to the Houſe the information he had received, which he ſuppoſed was of importance—he had no intention of eſtabliſhing a precedent.

Mr. Lawrance called for the reading of the Speech, which being read—committees were appointed on the ſeveral articles as ſtated in our laſt.

Mr. Sedgwick's motion occaſioned conſiderable debate; Mr. Steele moved an amendment by inſerting the Secretary of the Treaſury in lieu of a Committee. This officer he obſerved was more competent than any other perſon to give information on the ſubject, as he had paid the moſt minute attention to the operation of the law—prejudices, he ſaid, were entertained againſt the Secretary, on account of his having originally drafted the law—theſe prejudices he wiſhed ſhould be removed, as he was well ſatisfied that it was the wiſh of the Houſe, as well as of the Secretary that every reaſonable objection againſt the law ſhould be removed.

The motion for a reference to the Secretary was ſupported by Mr. White, Mr. Lawrance, Mr. Gerry, Mr. Smith (S. C.) Mr. Ames, and Mr. Williamſon.

Mr. Sedgwick contended for a Committee; he was ſupported by Mr. Vining, Mr. Parker, Mr. Boudinot, and Mr. Goodhue; on this ſide of the queſtion it was urged that there was a manifeſt impropriety and want of reſpect in referring any part of the Preſident's Speech, or a Law of the Union to the head of any particular department; that the information to be derived from the Secretary, would of courſe be received by a committee, and by them be communicated to the Houſe.

The preſent ſubject involved conſiderations that ſhould arreſt the particular attention of the Legiſlature, as they only were competent to deciding upon them. The motion has reference to the rate of duties, and the Houſe was certainly the moſt competent to judge of, and eſtimate the public taxes.

After ſome further debate Mr. Sedgwick withdrew his propoſition—and a motion by Mr. Ames, for a reference to the Secretary of the Treaſury for information reſpecting any difficulties in the execution of the Law, was agreed to.

The buſineſs of Offices for the ſale of vacant Lands within the Territory of the United States, being conſidered as particularly connected with revenue—a committee of the houſe was appointed to prepare and report a bill, or bills on that ſubject.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2.

A number of petitions were read and referred.

Mr. Giles called up a memorial from the officers of the Virginia line, and other papers relative thereto, which were communicated by the Preſident, to the late Congreſs, but not acted upon. The papers being read, he laid on the table the following reſolution:

That ſo much of the meſſage and communications from the Preſident of the United States to both houſes, on the 17th of January laſt, as relates to the bounty lands granted to the officers and ſoldiers of the Virginia line on the continental eſtabliſhment, be referred to a ſelect committee, to examine the matter thereof, and report the ſame with their opinion thereon to the houſe.

On motion of Mr. Dayton, it was reſolved, that the Secretary of the Treaſury be directed to report to the Houſe, whether any and what alterations in favor of the ſpirits which ſhall be diſtilled from articles of the growth or produce of the United States, or from foreign articles within the ſame, can, in his opinion, be made in the exciſe law, conſiſtently with its main deſign, and with the maintenance of the public faith.

Mr. Giles laid on the table a motion, that the Secretary of the department of War, ſhould be inſtructed to lay before the Houſe an accurate ſtatement of all balances of pay which appear, by the books of his office, to be due to the officers and ſoldiers of the late army of the United States, and which either remain unclaimed, or have been claimed but not paid; together with the reaſons for with-holding payment from thoſe who may have reſpectively entered their claims therefor.

Mr. Vining laid on the table a motion for the appointment of a committee, to report a bill or bills, to eſtabliſh an uniform ſyſtem of bankruptcy throughout the United States.

Mr. Dayton laid on the table a motion, that the board of commiſſioners, for ſettling the accounts between the United States and individual States, be directed to report to the Houſe the progreſs they have made in ſuch ſettlement; and their opinion as to the proſpect which the preſent ſtate of the buſineſs affords, of its ſpeedy and final concluſion.

Mr. Smith then called for the order of the day, purſuant to which,

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole (Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair) and took up the bill for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the diſtrict of South-Carolina.

Some gentlemen having expreſſed their apprehenſions, that, by the words of the bill, the marſhal of the diſtrict of South-Carolina might be empowered to make a new enumeration of the inhabitants, which was contrary to the ſenſe of the Houſe, and would give that State an undue advantage over the other States, an amendment was moved and adopted by the committee, in the following words, "Provided that in the ſaid return" [*of the enumeration of the inhabitants of the diſtrict of S. Carolina*] "ſuch perſons only ſhall be included, as were inhabitants of the State at the time preſcribed for taking the cenſus," &c.

Another amendment being alſo propoſed and adopted, the committee roſe and reported the bill as amended.

The Houſe then proceeding to conſider the amendments of the committee, ſome remarks were made, to ſhew that the one above quoted might tend to violate the return, and was moreover an unneceſſary precaution, as the propoſition was not for making the enumeration of the whole State, but of giving in the return of the enumeration already made, and completing the cenſus, by the addition of a very ſmall diſtrict, that was not yet included in the general return. The amendment was therefore rejected by the Houſe, and the bill was ordered to be engroſſed.

Mr. Gerry from the committee to whom was referred the memorial of the ſheriff of Suffolk county, in the State of Maſſachuſetts, made a report, tending to grant to all perſons, confined in any State, under the authority of the United States, the ſame privileges and immunities, to which they would be entitled, if confined under the authority of the State. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Secretary Otis, by order of the Senate, laid before the Houſe a petition from the diſtillers of New-York, praying ſome alterations in the exciſe law.

The committee appointed to conſider and report on the petition of Suſannah Fowle, made a report, which was referred to the committee appointed to prepare a bill for compenſating invalids, widows and orphans in certain caſes.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

Mr. Page and Mr. Lee, members from Virginia, appeared, were qualified and took their ſeats this day.

The bill to extend the time allowed by law, for compleating the cenſus of South Carolina, was read the third time and paſſed.

Mr. Giles' motion laid on the table yeſterday, reſpecting the bounty-lands to the officers and ſoldiers of the Virginia line, &c. was taken into conſideration, and after ſome variation made at the inſtance of that gentleman, was adopted.

Several petitions for compenſations, penſions, &c. were preſented, read and referred to the heads of departments.

A petition from Abraham Hunt was read, praying to be reimburſed certain loſſes incurred in the town of Boſton by the Britiſh army—alſo that he may receive half-pay or commutation as an officer of the late army of the United States. On the queſtion to refer ſaid petition to the Secretary of War, it paſſed in the negative.

A petition of David Cook was read, praying to be placed on the penſion-liſt—this was referred to the committee appointed to bring in a bill for allowing compenſations to widows, orphans and diſabled perſons, in certain caſes.

Several petitions being preſented for the renewal of loſt certificates of public debt—Mr. Sedgwick obſerved that it would, in his opinion, be the moſt eligible method to take up the ſubject at large—and he accordingly moved that a committee ſhould be appointed to prepare and report a bill directing the mode in which evidences of the public debt of the United States, which have been, or may be loſt or deſtroyed, ſhall be renewed.

The motion being amended by ſtriking out the words "or may be" was adopted, and Meſſrs. Sedgwick, Giles and Dayton, appointed the committee.

Two petitions from Capt. John Manly, preſented by Mr. Gerry, were read and referred to the Secretary at war.

Mr. Dayton's motion laid on the table yeſterday, reſpecting the board of commiſſioners appointed to ſettle the accounts between the United States and individual States was taken into conſideration, and adopted.

Mr. Ward, of the committe appointed for the purpoſe, preſented a report on the petition of Francis and Iſaac Choate, the purport of which was that the prayer of ſaid petition cannot be granted.

ORDER OF THE DAY—THE CENSUS.

In committee of the whole.

Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair.

The motion of Mr. Lawrance was again read, viz. That until the next enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, there ſhall be one repreſentative for every thirty thouſand perſons.

Mr. Sedgwick moved to inſert the word *four*, between thirty and thouſand.

Mr. Dayton moved to ſtrike out *thirty* before thouſand, and leave the blank to be filled up.

Mr. Livermore moved to inſert *forty thouſand*.

Mr. Clark obſerved, that it was well known that great uneaſineſs prevailed among the people in various parts of the Union, on account of the ſalaries and compenſations to the officers of government—the expence of ſupporting the government was increaſing—and it muſt therefore be contrary to the general wiſhes of the people to enlarge the repreſentation, which would add to the public burthen, without being productive of any advantage.

He was in favor therefore of the motion for ſtriking out *thirty*, and would then move to inſert *forty*.

Mr. Williamſon, after a few preliminary remarks on the ſeveral calculations that different members had made, and applying the various reſults to the population of the ſmall States in particular, obſerved, that ſuch a ratio ſhould be adopted as would leave the feweſt fractions, and at the ſame time do as much juſtice as poſſible to thoſe States. With reſpect to the general queſtion, he thought the people were divided in opinion—ſome were in favour of a large repreſentation—others were oppoſed to a great addition to the preſent number. The expence of ſupporting the government is great—the people realize that in the nature of things it muſt encreaſe—this conſideration ſhould lead to adopt a medium, and if poſſible to fix on a ratio that might give general ſatisfaction. At all events he wiſhed that Congreſs would reſerve to itſelf the power of encreaſing the number of Repreſentatives, in caſe the ſentiments of the people ſhould be in favor of the meaſure. He obſerved that the loweſt number of Conſtituents which had been mentioned was thirty thouſand, and the higheſt forty—if gentlemen could not agree in either, he hoped they would adopt the medium.

Mr. Lawrance objected to ſtriking out *thirty*.

This ſubject, ſaid he, has been canvaſſed throughout America—innumerable are the pamphlets and newſpaper publications which have appeared in all parts of the United States. The ſmallneſs of the repreſentation was early objected to—and it was very generally expected, that when the amendments to the Conſtitution took place, that one Repreſentative to every 30,000 perſons would be the eſtabliſhed ratio.

The majority of the publications on this ſubject—the various amendments propoſed by the States, all plainly declare that the ſenſe of the people is in favor of one for every 30,000.

And what, ſaid he, are the objections?—It is ſaid that the public buſineſs will be impeded by a large number of members in the houſe, and that the expence will encreaſe the public burthens of the people. With reſpect to the firſt objection, it ſeems to be a general idea of gentlemen, that about 100 members would be the moſt eligible number—the propoſed ratio will give about 112; an addition of ten or twelve cannot embarraſs the public buſineſs. The objection on account of an encreaſe of the expence, he did not conſider as well founded. The encreaſe of the repreſentation will be in proportion to the encreaſe of the people who pay for the ſupport of the government.

The objection he could not conſider therefore of ſufficient weight to deter Congreſs from eſtabliſhing ſuch a ratio as would give a repreſentation fully competent to doing full juſtice to every part of the Union.

The government is a government by repreſentation, and it is of the laſt importance that the confidence of the people ſhould be inſpired by feeling that their intereſts are fully repreſented.

Mr. Lawrance obſerved, that encreaſing the ratio would undoubtedly excite uneaſineſs and complaint in ſome of the States, by diminiſhing their preſent repreſentation. He concluded by ſaying that the few remarks he had made, were crude and undigeſted—not expecting the ſubject to be brought forward this day, he had not revolved it ſufficiently in his mind—he hoped however that what had been ſaid, would prevent a ſudden deciſion of the queſtion.

Mr. Giles moved that the committe ſhould riſe, report, and aſk leave to ſit again. The motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Boudinot, it was reſolved, that the report of the Attorney-General on the Judiciary Syſtem—alſo ſundry propoſitions on the ſame ſubject, as amendments to the Conſtitution, which were laid before the late Houſe—be referred to the committee of the whole—and that 100 copies of each be printed.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, November 4.

Sundry petitions were preſented, read, and referred to the Secretary of War.

The petition of Charles Corvin, ſome time a priſoner in Algiers, preſented by Mr. Fitzſimons, was read, and referred to the Secretary of State.

The reports of ſeveral committees on petitions were taken into conſideration, and diſpoſed of.

That on the petition of Jeremiah Allen, was referred to the committee of the whole houſe on the report of the Attorney-General, reſpecting the Judiciary Syſtem. That on the petition of Suſannah Fowle, which was in favor of the petitioner, was referred to the committee of the whole houſe on the State of the Union. On the petition of Francis and Iſaac Choate, which was againſt the prayer of the petition, was accepted by the houſe.

Mr. Fitzſimons laid the following motion on the table—That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill or bills, to regulate pilots, and to provide for the appointment of ſuperintendants of light-houſes, beacons, and public piers, throughout the United States.

On motion of Mr. Lawrance, the order of the day, on the cenſus of the inhabitants of the United States, was poſtponed to Thurſday next; at which time it was to be expected there would be a fuller repreſentation on the floor of the Houſe.

Mr. Sterrett, member from Maryland, having very ſpecial buſineſs to tranſact with the legiſlature of that State, now in ſeſſion, and which required his perſonal attendance, aſked leave of abſence for ten days, which was granted.

The houſe then adjourned to Monday morning, 11 o'clock.

ALBANY, October 24.

It is with the moſt infinite regret, we announce the premature and premeditated death of ſo worthy a character as Cornelius Hogeboom, Eſq. Sheriff of the county of Columbia, whoſe diſpoſition and conduct, not only in the walks of ſocial and private life, were ſuch as to gain him the friendſhip and reſpect of all his intimate acquaintance, but whoſe lenity in his official capacity, was ſuch as ought to have made friends of all who knew his benevolent character.—The circumſtances attending this much lamented event, as related to us, are as follow:

"Saturday laſt, *Cornelius Hogeboom*, Eſq. Sheriff of the county of Columbia, accompanied by two other gentlemen, went to the ſale of ſome property, legally advertiſed, in the town of Nobletown, expecting that his deputy had arrived there before him and had commenced the ſale. When he came to the ſpot, he found that his deputy had not been there—waited a conſiderable time—deputy did not arrive—adjourned the ſale to a future day—mounted with his companions—a piſtol immediately diſcharged—no notice taken of it by either of them—proceeded about 50 yards from the houſe—fifty (or thereabouts) armed men, diſguiſed like Indians, ſtarted up out of the buſhes—fired a ſhot from the whole without effect!—Mr. Hogeboom ſaid to his companions, "*they only mean to frighten us*"—a ſecond charge was fired, when Mr. Hogeboom received the fatal ſhot, and had time only to ſay, "I am a dead man."

This, of all murders within our knowledge, ſeems to be the moſt horrid!—A public officer returning, not from the diſcharge of his duty, but before it had been executed, murdered by a cowardly ſet of aſſaſſins, who had taken upon them the appearance of ſavages, a badge, which even nature did not entitle them to; and under this garb perpetrated a crime far below the meanneſs of ſavage brutality!

This is one of the numerous inſtances which frequently occur, either of the loſs of life or ſome perſonal injury being ſuſtained by public officers in the legal diſcharge of their duty. We would not preſume to reform, but there is a fault ſomewhere—there can therefore be no impropriety in ſuggeſting an enquiry.

This day, obſerves a correſpondent, the ſecond Congreſs under our free conſtitution, are to meet in Philadelphia, after a receſs of nearly 8 months.

On this occaſion it muſt occur to every one, the clamor that was made two years paſt, reſpecting the exorbitant wages of the members of Congreſs. If under the new ſyſtem, Congreſs can diſpatch the buſineſs of the Union by ſitting one third of the year, they will be leſs burthenſome to the Union than the Congreſs under the old confederation, who were a perpetual body—to a very ſmall purpoſe.

It gives us ſingular pleaſure to have it in our power to inform the public, that on Friday laſt at the trial of Mr. Molter, proprietor of the glaſs-houſe, that gentleman was acquitted. After hearing the evidence, it was deemed unneceſſary, by the counſel on each ſide, to ſay any thing either pro or con; and the jury without heſitation declared his innocence of the charge.

CARLISLE, October 26.

Laſt week the courts of quarter-ſeſſions and common-pleas were holden at this place for the firſt time under the new conſtitution of this commonwealth.—A charge, adapted to the occaſion, was delivered to the grand jury, by Thomas Smith, Eſq. preſident of the circuit.—He afterwards addreſſed the officers of the court, and the gentlemen of the bar, and after ſtating briefly and in general terms, the ſeveral duties of each, he added, "Let us conclude, by impreſſing upon the minds of all our fellow-citizens, of every claſs, whoſe duty it is to attend at court, that it is only by our united exertions in a punctual, diligent and faithful diſcharge of the duties of our ſeveral ſtations, that the real dignity of the court can be ſupported; and juſtice adminiſtered to the ſatisfaction of the public."

The counſel who firſt addreſſed the court, beginning with the words, "May it pleaſe your honours," the preſident requeſted him to poſtpone the motion for a few minutes, and made the following obſervations: "The gentlemen of the bar frequently uſe this expreſſion in addreſſing this court; but the appellation not being given to us by the conſtitution or laws of our country, it will be agreeable to the court, if you decline giving it in future. The expreſſion "this honorable court," has indeed crept into one of our acts of Aſſembly:—Should that form of addreſs be uſed in the other circuits, we ſhall not ſay that it is improper. For, as on the one hand, it would be falſe modeſty, or rather falſe pride, under the maſk of modeſty, to refuſe any titles given us by the conſtitution or the laws; ſo on the other, it would diſcloſe uninformed minds, ſhould we arrogate to ourſelves appellations not given by either.

"If we poſſeſs ſufficient legal abilities, and an intimate and accurate knowledge of the practice—if we adminiſter the laws with deciſion, diſpatch, and rigid integrity—if we conſult and promote the real and permanent intereſts, and ſocial happineſs of our fellow-citizens, as far as in our power, in our preſent ſtation, they will reſpect us without any titles!—But ſhould we appear unequal to our office—ſhould we betray the want of legal abilities, or ſhould our judgments be led or influenced by our affections, or paſſions, or by any perſonal or party conſiderations, no titles or appellations, however pompous, could ſecure to us the reſpect of an enlightened people.

"We beg leave on this occaſion to point out another impropriety, of which, indeed, I was as guilty as any of you when I was at the bar, although I ſcarcely ever was in the other inſtance: The gentlemen in whoſe favor the court gave judgment, generally riſe and *thank the court*. We requeſt you will diſcontinue this practice; were the counſel on the other ſide to ſay, *we blame the court*, the expreſſion would certainly be thought improper—the one indeed flows from politeneſs—the other would be looked upon as rude; in every other point of view they are equally exceptionable.

"We muſt give judgement according to law—we could not give it otherwiſe than we do, to gain the applauſe or to ſhun the cenſure of millions—we muſt be actuated by conſiderations infinitely higher than the applauſe or cenſure of men. God forbid that any of the parties in this court, or in any of the other courts in which I ſit, ſhould ever have it in his power to ſay, with truth, either that he has a *friend* or an *enemy* on the bench."

LONDON, September 6.

Mrs. THURLOW.

The remains of the widow of the late Biſhop of Durham were on Tueſday brought from Wanſtead, in Suſſex, and interred in the Temple.

It is remarkable that ſhe firſt ſtruck the late Dr. Thurlow with her charms, when ſhe was weeding a garden belonging to a gentleman with whom he was dining. Such was the humble ſphere in which that lady originally moved. The Doctor had her called into the hall, where with her ſinging and native beauty ſhe ſo much enraptured him, that he ſent her to a boarding ſchool, and in due time married her.

Monſieur, the King's brother, was, on the 25th of Auguſt, appointed Regent of France, with the unanimous conſent of all the emigrants, who celebrated, on that day, the feaſt of St. Louis, at Coblentz.

Philadelphia, November 5.

A ſouthern paper by yeſterday's mail informs, that the Court Martial which ſat for the trial of General Harmar, has acquitted him with honor.

By the Boſton Independent Chronicle, it appears that the town of Boſton has voted in town meeting, to inſtruct their repreſentatives to endeavor to effect a repeal of the law againſt Theatrical Exhibitions.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of the United States, on Wedneſday evening, the following Gentlemen were appointed a committee to prepare and report a plan for Offices of Diſcount, viz. William Smith, Jonathan Mason, William Bingham, Jeremiah Wadsworth, and James Watson, Eſqrs.

In conſequence of the late daring attempts to burn this city, the moſt ſpiritted meaſures have been adopted to guard againſt the incendiaries—and to detect and bring them to juſtice, patroles of citizens are formed in the ſeveral wards, whoſe nightly vigilance will ſecure the repoſe and preſervation of the inhabitants, and their property.

On Monday laſt Joseph Ravara, Eſq. was introduced to the Preſident, by Mr. Jefferſon, as Conſul-General in the United States from the Republic of Genoa.

Within theſe few nights paſt ſeveral attempts have been made to ſet fire to buildings in different parts of the city, but they were happily fruſtrated by the activity of the citizens, different parties of whom have patrolled the ſtreets for the purpoſe of preventing thoſe diabolical incendiaries from executing their horrid deſigns.

His Excellency Governor Clinton has iſſued a proclamation offering a large reward for apprehending and ſecuring the murderers of Mr. Hogeboom.

The Conſtitution of France was exactly two years, three months, and fifteen days in forming—the empire of deſpotiſm, on the ruins of which this fabrick of Freedom is raiſed, was the work of ages. At the moment of finiſhing the Conſtitution, all parties ſeemed to unite—Feuillans and Jacobins joined in equal expreſſions of triumph.

The motion of Mr. Languinais, that the Conſtitution cannot be changed, was carried unanimouſly.

SAYS A CORRESPONDENT,

In conſequence of the ſucceſs of the Boſton Tontine, a plan for an *United States Tontine* will be publiſhed in a few days, in all the principal towns throughout the Continent; and as the object is to effect a union of public and private benefits, there can be little doubt of its ſucceeding.

A ſyſtem of Bankrupt Laws has long been expected by many perſons. It has been ſaid that the United States is almoſt the only civilized country in the world, which is not in poſſeſſion of ſuch a ſyſtem; an idea is excited by this circumſtance, which ſome may conſtrue to the diſadvantage of the general character of the people of America. If we can boaſt of equal honeſty with the reſt of mankind, we do not appear to ſtand on an equal footing with the citizens of European governments in this reſpect.

There may be peculiar difficulties attending this buſineſs in this country, owing to the extenſiveneſs of our circle of credit; but we certainly in this caſe, as in many others, enjoy ſuperior advantages by having all the light to direct us, which can ariſe from the practice and experience of the greateſt commercial, and moſt enlightened nations of Europe.

It is doubtleſs for the intereſt of individuals and communities, that men ſhould purſue the paths of honor and rectitude. An enlightened people will always make it for the advantage of their public officers to be honeſt and patriotic. How highly favoured is our country, in having thoſe to conduct her public affairs, who feel the force of the above remark.---On every occaſion, the promoting the public good will be the ſupreme motive to action, ſo long as the people diſtinguiſh worth and abilities by their ſuffrages.

On the 21ſt ult. at a meeting of the *American Philoſophical Society*, agreeably to the order and rule of proceeding in the choice of new members, the following gentlemen were duly elected:

Andrew Murray, M. D. Profeſſor of Botany in the Univerſity of Gottingen.

Peter Simon Pallas, M. D. Profeſſor of Natural Hiſtory at Peterſburgh, &c. &c.

Dugald Steuart, Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy in Edinburg.

Alexander J. Dallas, Eſq. Secretary to the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

Extract from the minutes,

SAMUEL MAGAW, Sec'ry.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Brig Active, Baſſet,	Bermuda
Union, Bell,	Hamburg
Scho'r Fanny, Bents,	North-Carolina

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☞ Inspector is received.

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November 5, 1791.

In the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be publiſhed,

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☞ Subſcriptions will be receiſved, in this city, by Thomas Dobson, and Hazard & Addoms, (who will exhibit ſpecimens of the work) and in other places by the principal Booksellers there.

Philadelphia, November 5, 1791.

ODE to HYMEN.

BY PETER PINDAR.

GOD of ten million charming things,
Of whom *our* Milton so divinely sings,
Once dove-tail'd to a devil of a wife—
Hymen, how comes it that I am so slighted?
Why with thy myst'ries am I not delighted,
Which I have try'd to peep on half my life?
God of the down-clad chains, dispel the mist—
O put me speedily upon thy list!
A civil list, like that of Kings, I'm told,
Bringing in swelling bags of glorious gold!
What have I done to lose thy good opinion?
Against thee was I ever known to rail;
And say, (abusing thus thy sweet dominion)
"Curse me! if this Boy's trap shall catch my tail?"
No! no!—I praise thy knot with bellowing breath,
Which, like Jack Ketch's, seldom slips till death.
'Lo! 'midst the hollow-sounding vault of night,
Deep coughing by the taper's lonely light,
The hopeless Hectic rolls his eyeballs, sighing:
"Sleep on," he cries, and drops the tend'rest tear;
Then kisses his wife's cherub cheek so dear:
"Blest be thy slumbers, Love! tho I am dying,
Ah! whilst *thou* sleepest with the sweetest breath,
I pump, for life, the putrid well of death!
I feel of fate's hard hand th' oppressive pow'r;
I count the iron tongue of ev'ry hour,
That seems in Fancy's startled ear to say—
Soon must thou wander from thy wife away.
"Dread sound! too solemn for the soul to bear,
Murm'ring deep melancholy on my ear:
And sullen—lingering, as if loth to part,
And ease the terrors of my fainting heart.
Yet, tho I pant for life, sleep *thou*, my dove,
For well thy constancy deserves my love."
And, lo! all young and beauteous, by his side,
His soft, fresh blooming, incense-breathing Bride,
Whose cheek the dream of rapt'rous kisses warms,
Anticipates her spouse's wish so good;
Feels love's wild ardours tingling through her blood,
And pants amidst a *second* husband's arms;
Now opes her eyes, and, turning round her head,
"Wonders the filthy fellow is not dead!"

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Quarto. Pindar, Cyropædia, Bentley's Horace, Terence and Phædrus, Ovid, Juvenal, Manilius, Ciceronis op. om. Cæsar, Suetonius, Julius Pollux, Hederici Lexicon, Vossii Ars Gram. Cluverii Geographia, Justinian Code, &c.

Octavo et infra. Homer, Anacreon, Aristophanes, Longinus, Theophrastus, Hesiod, Poetæ minores Gr. Isocrates, Phalaris, *various editions of* Horace, Virgil, Terence, and Ovid, Tibullus, Plautus, Lucan, Martial, Claudian, Val. Flaccus, Ausonius, Buchanan, Sallust, Curtius, Florus, Justin, Val. Maximus, A. Gellius, Hist. August. Scriptores, *English and French Translations* of some of the Classics, *a great variety* of Greek and Latin Grammars, &c. &c.

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October 31. (ep tf.)

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October 15, 1791.

PRINTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

THE subscribers to the Prints of the Battle of Bunker's Hill, and the attack of Quebec, are informed, that Etchings of those Prints are to be seen at Mr. ANTHONY's, Jeweller, in Market-street—(where may also be seen an Etching of Mr. COPLEY's celebrated Print of the Death of Lord CHATHAM.)

The subscription for this work (which has hitherto been confined to America) will be opened on the 1st of January next, in the principal cities of Europe: Those Gentlemen therefore who may wish to possess early, and of course valuable impressions, are requested to avail themselves of this interval, in which a preference is still given to America.

Subscriptions are received by Mr. TRUMBULL, and by Mr. ANTHONY, Jeweller, Philadelphia; Mr. DANIEL PENFIELD, Water-street, New-York; Mr. WILLIAM YAYNE, Boston; and Mr. R. HAZLEHURST, Charleston, South-Carolina.

☞ The price to subscribers is Three Guineas for each Print—one half to be paid at the time of subscribing, the remainder when the Prints shall be delivered.

Philadelphia, October 24, 1791.

Lectures on Government & Law.

THE Honorable *JAMES WILSON*, L. L. D. Professor of Laws in the College and Academy of Philadelphia, proposes to deliver, next Winter, two Courses of Lectures. One Course to begin on the Second Monday, the other on the Second Tuesday of December.

WILLIAM ROGERS,
Secretary to the Board of Faculty.

Philadelphia, October 12, 1791. (eptD)

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA,
October 7, 1791.

☞ *The MEDICAL LECTURES will begin on the first Monday in November next.*

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ALL kinds of the *Public Debt* of the *Union*, bought, sold, or exchanged; Foreign and Inland *Bills of Exchange* negociated; *Merchandize* of all sorts bought and sold on *Commission*, and *all* other Business in the line of a Broker, transacted by

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Of the first quality—by retail,
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Third-Street, between Chesnut and Market Streets.

A Young Gentleman, of American birth and education (being a graduate) would for a liberal compensation engage as Tutor in a family, or take charge of an Academy, to teach the Latin and English Languages. He has had some experience in teaching, and trusts he can exhibit satisfactory recommendations.

Any letters upon this subject, post paid, addressed to A—S—, and the care of the Editor hereof, prior to the 25th December, will be punctually attended to.

October 22, 1791. [1aw]

MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY.
CLASS SECOND.

THIS Class will positively commence drawing on Thursday the 24th of November next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. which will be completed with all expedition.——The Managers pledge themselves that no consideration whatever shall induce them to postpone the drawing a moment beyond that time.

Boston, October 15, 1791.

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by
SAMUEL ANDERSON,
Chesnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.
MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL,
AND NEW-HAVEN
LOTTERY TICKETS,
To be had at the same place.

TO BE SOLD,
And possession given immediately,

That pleasantly situated FARM

Whereon the subscriber now lives.

IT lies on the road from Princeton to Brunswick, about a mile and a half from the former. It contains 213 acres, whereof 47 are woodland, upwards of 30 meadow, and 20 more may be made. Also a young orchard of 200 apple trees, besides a variety of peach and cherry trees, and a large garden; the whole under good fence. There are on the premises a two story stone house and kitchen, with an elegant piazza, the whole painted and finished. Also, a smoke-house, work-shop, granary, waggon-house; barrack cow-houses, two stories high and 90 feet long, and a good barn, with stabling. From the buildings there are charming views of Princeton, the neighbouring farms, and Monmouth hills. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber on the premises, or to ISAAC SNOWDEN, No. 141, South Second-street, Philadelphia.

ISAAC SNOWDEN, Junior.

Princeton, October 10, 1791. [ep 2m]

W. M'DOUGALL'S

DANCING SCHOOL,

Is now opened at his School-Room,
No. 28, *Carter's Alley.*

HE returns his sincere thanks for the great encouragement he has experienced these eighteen years; hopes the reputation of his school for decorum and good order, as well as the performance of his scholars, will still ensure him a respectable share of the public favor.

A number of new Cotillions and Country Dances will be taught during the season.

Those who please to honor him with the tuition of their children, may be assured, they will be taught in the most approved stile, and that proper attention will be paid to their carriage and manners.

A general practising for the improvement of the scholars, will be held at the New Rooms, every other Wednesday; when the employers, and strangers of genteel deportment, will be admitted. These practisings will be attended with no expence.

N. B. An EVENING SCHOOL will be opened for grown Gentlemen, as soon as a sufficient number offer.

Philadelphia, September 14, 1791. (t. f.)

Forty Dollars Reward.

LAST night was broke open the Store of the subscriber, at Bordentown, and stolen from the same the following articles, viz. One hair trunk, containing womens' wearing apparel; 1 small box, containing four clocks and one dozen testaments; 1 ditto containing one bottle green cloth coat, one striped vest and breeches, two shirts and a small bag with 36 dollars and 20s. to 30s. Jersey coppers; 1 keg containing a large bible, with other small books; 1 box containing 447 real ostrich feathers, some of them large and elegant, and of different colours; 2 barrels rye meal, branded Stout and Imlay; 1 barrel pork, 1 ream paper, and 1 dozen paste-boards.——Stolen at the same time, a large Batteau, with black sides.

A reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the security of the above property, so that the owners may have the articles again, or in proportion for part thereof; also a further reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the security of the perpetrator or perpetrators, so that they may be brought to justice, by

JOHN VAN EMBURGH.

Bordentown, New-Jersey, Sept. 1, 1791. [eptf]

WANTED, A NUMBER OF

Journeymen Cordwainers,

Who will find constant employment and generous wages, by applying to the Master Cordwainers of the City of Philadelphia.

October 22, 1791. [eptf]

Wanted, a good COOK,

To whom genteel wages will be allowed. None need apply who cannot be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

ADVERTISEMENT.

☞ *BY late arrivals from France, the Editor has received from No.* 10 *to* 31, *both inclusive, of a Publication which comes out twice a week in Paris, entitled,* "CORRESPONDANCE NATIONALE."—*From No.* 1 *to No.* 10, *have been shipped, but are not yet come to hand. Any person who may incline to subscribe for this work, which appears to be ingenious, impartial and patriotic, may be furnished with the numbers as they arrive by applying to the Editor of this Gazette.*

☞ *The JOURNAL of the THIRD SESSION of the SENATE of the UNITED STATES, may be had of the Editor hereof.*

PLAN OF THE

Gazette of the United States.

I. EARLY and authentic accounts of the *Proceedings of Congress*, communicated so as to form an history of the transactions of the National Government.

II. *Laws*, &c. of the United States.

III. *Impartial Sketches of the Debates of Congress.*

IV. *Essays* on the great subjects of *Government*; also upon the local and national rights of the American citizens, as founded in nature, or on the national or state Constitutions; and on other subjects suitable for newspaper discussion.

V. *A series of Paragraphs*, calculated to catch the "living manners as they rise," and to point the public attention to objects that have an important reference to domestic, social and public happiness.

VI. The *Interests* of the United States, as connected with their literary Institutions; religious and moral objects; improvements in Science, Arts, EDUCATION and HUMANITY; their foreign treaties, alliances, connections, &c.

VII. *Intelligence* which may affect the commercial, agricultural, manufacturing, or political interests of the American nation.

VIII. A chain of *Domestic Occurrences.*

IX. A series of *foreign articles of Intelligence.*

X. The *state of the Funds*; *Courses of Exchange*; *Prices Current.*

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Published every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

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The first semi-annual payment to be made at the time of subscribing: The second at the end of the year.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Will be received in all the capital towns upon the Continent; also at No. 69, *High-Street, between Second and Third Streets, Philadelphia.*

ORIGINAL ADDRESS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

AT this important crisis, the ideas that fill the mind, are pregnant with events of the greatest magnitude—to strengthen and complete the *union* of the States—to extend and protect their *commerce*—to explore and arrange the *national funds*—to restore and establish the *public credit*—will require the *energies* of the patriots and sages of our country—*Hence the propriety of encreasing the mediums of knowledge and information.*

AMERICA, from this period begins her national existence—"THE WORLD IS ALL BEFORE HER"—the wisdom and folly—the misery and prosperity of the *empires*, *states*, and *kingdoms*, which have had their day upon the great theatre of time, and are now no more, suggest the most important mementos—these, with the rapid series of events, in which our country has been involved, have taught the enlightened citizens of the United States, that *freedom* and *government*, *liberty* and *laws*, are inseparable.

This conviction led to the adoption of the new constitution; for however VARIOUS the sentiments, respecting the *merits* of this system, all GOOD MEN are agreed in the necessity of an *efficient federal government.*

A paper, therefore, established upon *national*, *independent*, and *impartial principles*—which shall take up the premised articles, upon a COMPETENT PLAN, it is presumed, will be highly interesting, and meet with public approbation and patronage.

The Editor of this publication is determined to leave no avenue of information unexplored:—He solicits the assistance of persons of leisure and abilities—which, united with his own assiduity, he flatters himself will render the *Gazette of the United States* not unworthy general encouragement——and is, with due respect, the public's humble servant,

April 15, 1789. *THE EDITOR.*

POSTSCRIPT.

THE plan and execution of the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES, have received the approbation of a tribunal, from which there is no appeal.

The subscriptions, which are encreasing, have long since exceeded the expectations of the publisher—a punctual compliance with the terms would compensate his labours, and animate his future exertions.

The Government that an enlightened and free people adopt, is a sacred consideration—it knows no party—and its prosperity is founded on the public good.

While the people are just to themselves, the administration of their affairs will be committed to men of integrity and competent abilities; and it will be the duty of patriotism to impress the public mind with favorable sentiments of the measures of government.

Our country continuing enlightened and free, the period cannot be anticipated when a publication on the plan of this Gazette shall involve a dereliction of those principles with which the liberties and happiness of the United States are connected.

With respect to the circulation of this paper, the Editor regrets the recent disappointments which have unavoidably taken place—he has always been fully impressed with the importance of punctuality, and cannot charge himself with a single instance of remissness.

It is very generally supposed that Congress, at the ensuing session, will take measures to ensure the circulation of NEWSPAPERS in the United States; and particularly their transmission from the Seat of Government to all parts of the Union. Justice, policy and patriotism, plead irresistably in favor of some effectual provision's being made. The following pertinent and judicious observations on this subject, lately appeared in an address to the public from the Editor of the GAZETTE OF MAINE. They are substituted in preference to any thing which the editor of this paper might further suggest, more particularly as coming from a remote quarter of the Union.

"Perhaps there is no country, in any part of the world, the inhabitants of which are, (or may be) supplied with public Newspapers at a cheaper rate than those of America. The Farmer and the Merchant, the Laborer and the Mechanic, may, by the means of a public Paper, when he retires from the business and fatigues of the day, take a view of the situation, the circumstances and the various revolutions of the several countries of the civilized world—And it must be a pleasing circumstance, that this is the *privilege*, emphatically the privilege of an American.

"Let it therefore be remembered, that by virtue of this privilege, the body of the people constantly obtain and preserve such a degree of knowledge as shall be competent to the prevention of any attempt that may be made by cunning and designing men to sap the foundation of our most invaluable constitution. But, let the circulation of these Vehicles of Public Information be circumscribed, and the people will at once become uninformed of public transactions, and the more enlightened *few* will engross the privileges, immunities and prerogatives, which in the nature and simes of things, are the indefeasible right of the whole body of the people.

"It is presumed no American will need a stimulus of this nature to furnish himself with public information. The cheap rate at which it is offered, the love and glory of our country, will at all times promote such a mode of conduct, as shall forever bar the attempts of tyranny, ignorance and superstition."

☞ *Several of the first volume of this Gazette are wanted—cash, and the original cost, will be paid for them by the Editor.*